Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 143 of Vol. V.] THURSSDAY, May 29, 1794. [Whole No. 539.]

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16 d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the Columbian Society, was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpose of chusing Managers, &c. when the following persons were chosen:

Robert Morris, President.

MANAGERS.

James Greenleaf
Tristram Dalton,
John Nicholson
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzsimons.
James Wilson,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderstrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.

TREASURER.

Garrett Cottringer.

May 27 d1w

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.

Attest,
SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.

May 14. 1m

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,

250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Hand's. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 *barrels.*

SHE is a remarkable fast sailing new vessel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the West Indies. For terms apply to

DEBLOIS & BRECK.

At their store, between Walnut and Chesnut street wharves.

May 3 d

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 292 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,

LLOYD WHARTON, Master.

SHE is intended to sail with the first vessels and can accommodate a few passengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or

WHARTON & GREEVES.

May 19. d6t

Morris Academy.

THIS institution is now open for the reception of students under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Russell, whose abilities as an instructor, and attachment to the business have long been known and approved. He has under him the best assistants in the different branches—The scholars are taught the English, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy situation of this place is such as to recommend it to those, who wish to have their children in the country. Boarding, washing, mending &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the scholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. (exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to such scholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay such attention to this institution, as will render it respectable and useful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct'rs
NATHAN FORD,

Morristown, May 15, 1794.
d1w.—w2m.

Midwifery.

Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jesus College in the University of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete

Course of Lectures,
ON THE
Theory & practice of Midwifery
(With the latest Improvements)

And on the various Diseases incident to Women and Children; of which timely notice will be given.

May 26 3t

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w&c tf

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania,
May 28, 1794.

A STATED meeting of the standing Committee will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the Conestogue waggon. Arrangements for the 4th July being necessary to be formed, the members are requested punctually to attend.

JOSEPH HOWELL,
4t Secretary pro Tem.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the subject of the Washington Lottery, being by mistake repeatedly addressed to the Commissioners for the City of Washington,

Persons concerned are hereby informed, that all such should be addressed either to W. Deakins jun. of Washington, or to the Subscriber. The commissioners never having contemplated any further concern in this business, than in their assent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Washington, Peter Gilman, Boston, and by the Subscriber.

For the Lottery *No.* 2, the securities already given will be retained by the commissioners, or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia; and the Commissioners will be consulted respecting a judicious and equitable disposition of the houses to be built thereby; their treasury or the Bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National University, and they will be consulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the responsibility respecting the general disposition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will rest as in the Hotel Lottery, on the persons whose names are and may be hereafter published as assistants to forward this business with

S. BLODGET.

Philad. May 28, d—3t.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all sets not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.

April 22 m&th6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market street,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechism of Man;

Pointing out from sound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all these things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.

May 20 tuth&s2w

THE office of the President and Director of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front street, being the south east corner of Front and Walnut streets.

May 1. t&f1m

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, May 24

At a general meeting of the owners, masters and consignees of American vessels, who have had their property seized at St. Pierre, Martinique, for the purposes of collecting the different circumstances attending this illegal procedure, in order to form a statement of facts, and publish them on our arrival in America, for the information of our countrymen, do state the following circumstances: viz.

That having sailed from America between the month of November and March last past, arrived within the above periods at this place; that we were transacting our business as we were accustomed to do, having imported nothing contraband, or in any respect violated the laws of neutrality.

That on or about the third day of February, the British fleet and army appeared off this island, and commenced the siege of it; that they landed their troops on or about the fifth day of February, at Trinity, and on or about the seventeenth of the same month, appeared off, landed, and took possession of the town—the following day officers were sent on board our respective vessels, our sails were unbent, our colours torn down, ourselves with our mates and seamen were taken out of our vessels without being permitted to take a single change of clothes, secure our cabins or trunks, and were carried on board a ship of war; and after undergoing a contemptuous examination, were conveyed on board a prison-ship; here we were crouded together to the number of two hundred and fifty persons, in a small ship with a single deck, without any kind of provisions except what we received from our friends on shore, and even that with great difficulty, as they forbid any boat coming along side the ship. We remained in this situation three days; during which time we made applications to the commodore, Capt. Nugent, of the ship of war called the Veteran, and begged he would supply us with provisions, or at least let us go on shore to provide it for ourselves, and we received this laconic reply—That he should give us nothing—that we were a set of damn'd rascals, and might starve and be damn'd. That at length, a commissary was appointed to supply the seamen with provisions, and we were permitted to go on shore and live at our own expense; some of us were permitted to go on board our vessels, to look after our trunks, bedding, clothes, &c. and found that our cabins had been shamefully plundered, our trunks and chests broke open and robbed of every thing of value, our papers, that were of no use to any person but ourselves, torn and destroyed; and, in fact, a line of depredations exhibited that could have been only produced through the effects of malicious revenge and the frenzy of intoxication.

Our vessels were moored together so close, that in fifteen days many of them chaffed through and sunk; some drifted to sea and never returned; others drove on shore and bilged; our unfortunate seamen who were unable to live on shore, or their captains to support them, died daily on board the prison ship; some were seized and put on board the ships of war. That after more than a month's suspence, we were informed a court of vice-admiralty was established to try us (or rather to condemn us) and we were monitioned to appear and answer to the libel; almost as soon as we heard the court appointed, when our preparatory examinations ought to have preceeded its issuing, which convinced us that as the judge had commenced illegally, we could expect no justice from him: that another month had almost elapsed when we were told that we must give security to prosecute our claim, for what he called double costs, to the amount of 60 johannes, to be certainly forfeited should we be condemned: this we unanimously

conceive. : be another ſcheme to extract from our friends more than ſeven thouſand pounds, our veſſels having been ſold by order of the judge, and we unanimouſly declined adding this ſum to what they had already deprived us of—and the event proved as we expected, as the judge denied us the benefit of an argument through our attorney, and condemned us all under one undiſtinguiſhed ſentence;—As bad men, ſupplying bad men in a bad cauſe, and *were* and *ought* to be conſidered as enemies to Great-Britain, therefore we were good and lawful prizes to his majeſty's fleet and army, and as ſuch he condemned us.

Signed by forty Captains.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES

SNUFF *and* SUGAR TAX.

It is abſurd to ſay that home manufactures are improper ſubjects of taxation; ſuch a doctrine would, under certain circumſtances, deſtroy all revenue, and leave the government deſtitute of any reſource but land tax, which of itſelf operates in a great degree as a tax on home manufactures.

If the revenues of a country be chiefly derived from impoſt, and the effect of that impoſt be, by protecting duties, to ſubſtitute domeſtic for foreign manufactures, the revenue is loſt on the articles not imported, and muſt be ſupplied, either by a land-tax or by a tax on the home made article. For inſtance, imported *loaf ſugar* and *ſnuff*, were dutied ſo high as to encourage the home manufacture of thoſe articles; they are now no longer imported but in ſmall quantities, the revenue once derived from them is conſequently loſt; but that revenue being pledged for the ſupport of government, and the public credit, a ſubſtitute muſt be reſorted to; now what better ſubſtitute can there be than thoſe very articles furniſhed by a domeſtic manufacture, foſtered and reared to maturity by the very duties which their perfection has annihilated. If this be not done, thoſe articles will altogether eſcape taxation, and ſurely there are none more fit for it. Shall *ſalt* be taxed, and *loaf ſugar* and *ſnuff* go free? The one a ſpecies of luxury, the other not only a luxury, but an idle ſuperfluity! If ever there were two articles proper for revenue, theſe are the two, and the mode adopted, is the only one whereby the articles are comeatable.

All the noiſe then made on this ſubject reſolves itſelf into this, that ſnuff and loaf ſugar ought to pay no tax.

Infant manufactures ought certainly to be protected, and no government has done more for them than that of the United States. The manufactures of ſnuff and ſugar have experienced the benefits of that protection, and have grown to ſuch importance, that they not only ſupply all the United States, but furniſh a ſurplus for exportation. Of ſnuff a conſiderable quantity is exported. Shall the opulent manufacturers be exempt from their ſhare of the public burdens, while the merchant and ſhopkeeper groan under the preſſure of continually increaſing duties? Ought they not to furniſh *their* mite to the ſupport of a government under which they have grown wealthy? Will the ſugar-baker begrudge a trifle from his immenſe earnings to *ſweeten* the ſorrows of his wretched fellow-citizens at *Algiers?* Will the ſnuff-manufacturer ſuppoſe the *defence* of our country not worth a *pinch of ſnuff?*

Fie on ſuch oppoſition; if theſe gentlemen are compoſed of ſuch *ſympathizing* materials, let them *ſympathize* with their miſerable fellow-men at Algiers, and not deprive Congreſs of the means of delivering them, or rob the conſumers of ſugar and ſnuff of the gratification of contributing to their relief.

Where is the truly patriot-citizen who will not find his ſugar the more palatable when he reflects that it tends to ſweeten the poor captives' woes? Or who will not more enjoy his pinch of ſnuff, for being among the means of maintaining our juſt rights?

WARREN.

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE
LATE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

PARIS, March 15.

We learn from Breſt, that all the ſhips of the line of the two diviſions, have been obliged to return to port, on account of bad weather. The frigates alone are able to remain at ſea. Jambon-Saint-Andre is animating the workmen at Breſt by his preſence.

The committee of public welfare have ordered that the Theatre ci-devant Francais, being a National edifice; ſhould be opened without delay, and that it ſhould be invariably ſet apart for repreſentations to be given by and for the people, at certain periods in each month.

Amongſt the perſons who have been lately guillotined, are the Count de L'Aigle, Marechal de Camp, and Louiſa Roſalie de la Rochefoucault; ninety-one Prieſts have been conducted from Rouen to Rochefort, condemned to be tranſported to the coaſt of Africa.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

25 Ventoſe—March 15.

St. Juſt communicated the following letter addreſſed to the Committee of public ſafety by the Public Accuſer of the Revolutionary Tribunal:

"In conſequence of the information received at the Revolutionary Tribunal, in execution of the decrees of the National Convention, which order the Public Accuſer to inform againſt the authors and accomplices of the conſpiracy formed againſt the liberty and ſecurity of the people, I haſten to announce to you, that the reſult of my enquiries permitted me not to defer any longer the arreſt of Rouſin, Vincent, Hebert, Momoro, Ducroquet, and Gen. Laumur. A Dutch banker, of the name of Kocq, is alſo ordered to be arreſted, at the moment I am writing. The enquiries and informations are going on; I hope ſoon to obtain new intelligence. I promiſe you that the tribunal will neglect nothing to find out all the culpable."

Robeſpierre—"The execrable faction who would enſlave us, and whoſe plots have been diſcovered, has aſſembled at Paris, bands of emigrants, and of deſperate men of all deſcriptions. With the aid of theſe monſters, crimes have been planned, the idea alone of which makes one ſhudder, and of which the annals of the world afford no example. All the tyrants of Europe were well acquainted with the exact time at which this incredible tragedy was to have commenced. To force the priſons, to cut the throat of a part of the priſoners, to arm the reſt, to fall on the National Repreſentation and murder them, to do the ſame by the Conſtituted authorities, and all the firmeſt ſupporters of the Republic; to obtain by this means, the poſſeſſion of all the powers, and, upon the ſmoaking ruins of the Temple of Liberty to re-eſtabliſh Royalty: This was the horrible fate that awaited us, and which has been planned by men who had contrived to inſinuate themſelves into the confidence of the people. With regard to the proofs of theſe accumulated crimes, we have them in abundance. Theſe proofs ſhall be laid before you. But, before all things, I adjure the people to employ themſelves to diſcover their enemies; I adjure them to defend the ſacred cauſe of Liberty with their accuſtomed energy: I adjure them to ſecond and ſupport their Repreſentatives, who will always conduct themſelves with the fidelity proportioned to the confidence repoſed in them. I entreat the people to go through the Sections, to pull off the maſk from the accomplices of the criminals whom we have already in our poſſeſſion, and to confound the traitors who are ſalaried by the Tyrants."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.

The inſurrection in Arabia ſtill continues. The rebellious ſect are called the Vehabi, and have nothing leſs in view than the ſapping of the whole foundation of the Mahometan Religion, which they are taught to look upon as the groſſeſt Idolatry.

The diſcontents among the people here are ſtill very high. Diviſions alſo exiſt among the troops, and a ſhort time ſince the cannoneers and the Janiſſaries had an engagement, in which many were killed on both ſides. And notwithſtanding this tumult was appeaſed, a new exploſion is much dreaded, which cannot fail to be terrible!

FRIBOURG, in the BRISGAU,

March 6,

The communication with Baſle and Switzerland is ſtill interrupted. All tranſports, horſes, cattle, cloth, leather, ſhovels, pickaxes, &c. which the Swiſs drew from this country to ſend to France, are carefully ſtopped. A ſingle ſociety at Baſle has accepted a delivery of 100,000 pair of ſhoes for the Sans-Culottes.—Cloth ſufficient to habit 20,000 men have been already ſeized.

VALENCIENNES, March 16.

A few days ago the French, to the number of 3000, with four pieces of cannon, arrived at the village of Youi, on the cauſeway between Bouchain and Cambray, which they immediately began to pillage. The whole village would have been ſacked, but for a detachment of about 80 Auſtrian huſſars, who making their appearance before the village, led the Carmagnols to ſuppoſe that a ſtrong corps was approaching to diſlodge them, and cauſed them to retreat, carrying with them 50 waggons, loaded with their ſpoils. The day before yeſterday the republicans returned, 6000 men ſtrong, and accompliſhed the ruin of that ill-fated village.

The head-qnarters of the Prince of Cobourg are ſtill here, and notwithſtanding the contrary reports, which have been in circulation theſe laſt days, it is not likely that any great movement will happen in our army before the 25th of this month.

FRANKFORT, March 6.

The difference between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with reſpect to the moſt proper means for the defence of the Empire, againſt the invaſion of French troops, is of ſuch a nature as is likely to produce a great change either in the future conduct of the war, or perhaps in the general poſition of affairs with reſpect to France. The probability of this becomes greater, not only from the arrival of French commiſſioners in this city, and from the manner in which they are received by the Pruſſian general, the count de Kalkreuth, but from their continuing to reſide here, and from the pacific tone which is aſſumed by all thoſe who belong to the court of Berlin, and the writers in their intereſt.

MANHEIM, March 11.

Deſerters juſt arrived from Neuhorff, acquaint us, that the republicans are conſtructing a number of boats at Spires. That city is totally ruined, and the inhabitants robbed of every thing they poſſeſſed.

The night before laſt a great body of French cavalry appeared before Rheingeinheim, and forced the Auſtrian advanced poſt, after a day's bloody ſkirmiſh. The Carmagnols however did not ſucceed in their object to plunder the country, but were obliged to ſend back their waggons empty, which they had brought with them to carry off the ſpoils.

Laſt night the French, in very conſiderable force, attempted to carry off the poſts of Mundenheim, Oggerſheim, and Friezheim. The poſt of Oggerſheim was taken, the other poſt fell back, as did two more, to the fort of the Rhine; the French purſued as far as within reach of the cannon of the fort. The reſerve of the garriſon of Manheim were ordered to march to the fort of the Rhine, which movement they effected with much celerity; at 11 o'clock a part of theſe re-entered the city, and every thing was quiet.

BRUSSELS, March 18.

The French made a ſortie on Thurſday laſt from Maubeuge, with 2500 men, of whom half were cavalry—the action was bloody; they left 80 dead and wounded, and 116 priſoners in the hands of the Auſtrians, who had only two lieutenants of Starrey and 23 men killed, and 19 wounded.

The Prince of Cobourg has iſſued a proclamation which has been placarded every where, that all French Emigrants without exception, and within three days, depart from Valenciennes, Mons, Le Queſnoy, Conde, Courtray, Tournay, Ypres, Furnes and Nieuport; and even thoſe who had received letters of admiſſion and reſidence from the Government are included in this ſevere order.—This ordinance is ſaid to be occaſioned by the diſcovery of a plot at Tournay, in which it appeared that many French under the title of Emigrants had engaged.

Laſt week the French made a dreadful incurſion into the Principality of Chimay—On Friday, they entered the town, cut to pieces a ſmall body of troops that attempted to oppoſe them, pillaged all the houſes, and ſet fire to the place in four different parts. In retreating with their booty, they pillaged and burned ſeveral villages, particularly Virelle and Lenguy. Sixty-eight Auſtrians and twenty-one peaſants were killed. At Lenguy, ſeven Frenchmen, who ſtaid behind the reſt to plunder, were taken by the Auſtrian huſſars, and put to the ſword.

Gen. Beaulieu, whoſe head quarters are ſtill at Arlon, has ſent to the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppoſe the attempts of the French army of the Mozelle on that part of the frontier.

LONDON, March 18.

Opening of the New Drury-Lane Theatre.

The firſt performance in this magnificent ſtructure commanded, as might have been expected, a numerous and brilliant audience. The general appearance of the houſe, combining ſolidity with lightneſs and elegance with ſimplicity, is, in every reſpect honorable to the taſte and ſkill of the architect. We muſt add alſo, though it may be deemed an inferior praiſe, that the entrances are moſt happily diſpoſed for the diſtribution of the audience, and are at the ſame time of ſuch amplitude, that no poſſible croud can give birth to danger or even to inconvenience.

It opened with a grand ſelection from the works of Handel. The ſtage was formed on this occaſion, to repreſent the inſide of a Gothic Cathedral; and the coup d'oeil was ſuch, on the riſing of the curtain, as to draw forth the approbation of the audience, expreſſed not in the cuſtomary manner, but in loud huzzas!

The merits of the performers, and the force and correctneſs of the band, were worthy of the ſplendor of the ſcene, and auſpicious of the future management.—The performance opened with the Coronation Anthem, which was loudly applauded.

March 26.

Letters from Frankfort of the 9th mention, that the Pruſſians are in motion, and making preparations to re-croſs the Rhine. The numbers in that neighborhood are about 11,000 ſtrong.

In corroboration of what is ſtated in the letter from Frankfort, dated March 6, with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the court of Berlin, we extract the following articles from a Pruſſian paper:—

"Notwithſtanding the extraordinary preparations which are making in all quarters for the opening a third campaign, we have received particular intelligence, which gives us reaſon ſtill to entertain ſome hope of an accomodation taking place, or at leaſt of a ceſſation of hoſtilities being agreed upon between the contending parties."

A corps of 5969 Hanoverians, under the command of major-general Wangenheim, marched from Hanover on the 1ſt inſtant, to join the combined Britiſh and Hanoverian army, under the command of his royal highneſs the duke of York.

General Abercromby narrowly eſcaped being made a priſoner at Werwick, a few days ſince. A ſtrong detachment of the enemy attacked and carried the village, at which general Abercromby arrived while it was in their poſſeſſion, ignorant of what had happened; being near-ſighted, he approached within a very ſhort diſtance, before he diſcovered his error, and was then indebted for his ſafety to the fleetneſs of his horſe.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has recommended, that is, ordered, a conſiderable reduction of the troops of Poland, and offers very advantageous terms to the diſbanded officers and ſoldiers, who chooſe to enter into her ſervice. This is a very compendious way to get rid of an army that might yet give her trouble, and to add the greater part of it to her own forces.

The fate of Poland, even amidſt the general diſtreſs of Europe, cannot fail of claiming a ſigh of pity, or awakening an emotion of indignation, in every generous breaſt. A further partition of that unfortunate country ſeems meditated by the empreſs, merely that ſhe may ſecure the neutrality of Auſtria during the execution of her ambitious views upon the Porte.

Letters from Nice, of the 17th ult. announce that the city is full of republican troops, who are to act at the opening of the campaign. Sixty pieces of ordnance had alſo arrived at Nice from Toulon. The commiſſioner Salicetti, was expected ſhortly to arrive at Nice, after which, 10,000 men, abundantly ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions, were to embark on ſome ſecret expedito. The greateſt zeal prevails at Nice, in building ſhips and veſſels of all ſizes.

A number of troops are about to be embarked on board the Revel diviſion of the Ruſſion fleet, which, after being joined by aſquadron from Arch-angel, is to proceed on a ſecret expedition.

The ſickneſs among the troops at Southampton and the Iſle of Wight is truly alarming, and demands the moſt ſerious attention of government.—The diſorder among them has baffled the ſkill of one of the firſt phyſician generals, and ſome of the

beſt ſurgeons and phyſical gentlemen that ever attended an army.—Three regiments are ſaid to have been thus rendered unſerviceable.

The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg has his head-quarters at Valenciennes. General Maek is with him; and the report is that the French are to be attacked without delay, that they may be obliged to fight before they can complete the works of their entrenched camp near Cambray.

The merchants, bankers, notaries and perſons in eaſy circumſtances, have followed the clergy, the nobles, and the military, as victims of the French Rebellion. The land-owners and farmers are now the order of the day, and are about to undergo the ſame perſecutions. In one of the laſt ſittings of the Cordeliers, Hebert attributed the preſent ſcarcity to the avarice of the land-holders. "Why, (ſaid he) ſhould the country people refuſe us proviſions. Ought not every thing to be common to all?" This expreſſion was loudly applauded; and we have no doubt, but we ſhall immediately ſee the Revolutionary army preceeded by the Guillotine, make the inhabitants of the country feel all the influence of a rebellion, which they have been ſo often told to have been brought about ſolely for their advantage.

The French have experienced very great diſtreſs, from the diſappointment of their not receiving the cargoes of wheat which have been ſhipped from the ports of Denmark for their ſupply. There is reaſon to think, that very few of theſe ſhips have eſcaped our cruiſers.

RAMSGATE, March 13.

This morning was brought into this harbour, a large Swediſh hoy, having on board ten thouſand ſtand of arms, and a conſiderable quantity of gunpowder. This veſſel was taken by the Thetis frigate, very near Dieppe. She had made the ſignal for a pilot, and was lying too until there ſhould be a ſufficient depth of water for her to enter the harbour. When the Thetis's boat boarded, the crew of the hoy had emptied all their water caſks, and they pretended that they were waiting off Dieppe for a freſh ſupply of that article.

Alſo, was brought in this morning, an American brig from Havre, bound to Hamburgh: ſhe has a conſiderable ſum of ſpecie on board, which, it appears, is to purchaſe corn at Hamburgh, to be delivered at Havre, at which place this veſſel has already carried three cargoes of that article, and was making the fourth trip for the ſame purpoſe, when ſhe fell in with the Thetis frigate; and it has been thought proper to detain her.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XVIII.

Mr. FENNO,

LAST evening, *Jane Shore*, and Garrick's *Bon Ton* were performed at the New Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Whitlock; the houſe was tolerably filled; which conſidering the badneſs of weather, was evincive of the expectations formed of ſeeing Mrs. Whitlock again, and of the approbation, which Mr. Whitlock has very deſervedly obtained of the public.——Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, are actors of high reputation, but the Obſerver cannot ſuppreſs the pleaſure he feels, in being able to announce them to the public, as characters calculated, for almoſt any rank in Society.—It affords a high compliment to the virtuous diſcernment and Taſte of the Ladies in Philadelphia, that ſuch a character as Mrs. Whitlock attracted thro' the ſtorm more than two hundred of them, laſt evening to the Theatre.—May you, my fair friends, paſs thro' the *ſtorms* of life without ſhrinking, and reach that goal, where virtue, like Mrs. Whitlock's, meets its eternal reward.

Mr. Green has improved ſo much, and exhibits ſuch talents as an actor, that it would be injuſtice, not to give him, a tribute of applauſe, he certainly deſerves much for his laſt evening's performance.

The Obſerver would hint, with caution, to the managers, that ſo good an opinion is formed of Mr. Harwood, as an actor, that the public would be gratified, in ſeeing him, more frequently, on the ſtage.

Mr. Bates, as uſual for him, received great applauſe.

Mr. Wignel, never filled a part, with more propriety and dignity, than that of Lord Haſtings. He has been generally applauded for the exhibition of Darby, Little John &c.—but his performance laſt evening, ought to reſcue him from all imputations, of acting *well*, only in the lower grade of characters; all who ſaw him laſt evening muſt be convinced of the juſtice of this remark.

May 29.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

Mr. FENNO,

Pleaſe to inſert the within, in your paper of this day—If the General Advertiſer fails us, we muſt have reſort to your paper, which will help its credit; this I think will be a ſufficient motive for you to publiſh.

May 29th. A DEMOCRAT.

To the EDITOR of the GENERAL ADVERTISER

YOUR paper of this morning contains not a word, accuſing the Executive, Senate or Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, of treaſon againſt the people.—Nor is there any expreſſion calculated to keep up diſtruſt, in the people, of the Federal Government, ſo neceſſary, for the purpoſes of maintaining, our Democratic Societies. Are you not ſenſible, Mr. Editor, that we are ruined, unleſs we lay about us with unremitting attention? The people, feeling as they do, the bleſſings of the General Government, will ſoon become perfectly quiet under it; and then, ſir, our Societies are at an end.—If all your correſpondents failed, could not you have added ſome little apt ſtroke, like, we hear, news is received by the Executive, indicative of very hoſtile feelings in the Britiſh Court, which is kept ſecret from the people, &c.

Pleaſe, ſir, to pay better attention; your paper is now our laſt reſort, if you fail us, you are ſenſible we are in a ſad ſituation indeed. A DEMOCRAT.

May 29.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 29.

By this Day's Mail.

BRUSSELS, March 16.

The French, it is poſitively aſſerted, have agreed to give a large ſum of money to the King of P———, part of which has already paſſed their frontier, in conſideration whereof, his P———n Majeſty, who, it is ſaid, does not conſider himſelf immediately intereſted in the war, ſigns with them a treaty of peace and alliance.

The two French commiſſioners at Frankfort are to put a finiſhing hand to this buſineſs.

The demand made by his Pruſſian Majeſty for bread and forage, to ſo large an amount, is eſtimated at 20 millions of florins. The Emperor has offered to pay the half, which has been refuſed, becauſe he owes the King of Pruſſia already 30 millions, furniſhed him during the preſent war, the payment of which is now required. The King of Pruſſia, inſtead of diminiſhing his demand upon the Circles, in conſequence of the difficulties it has met with has augmented it. He now demands, that they ſhall alſo make good to him 260 German florins for every man that may defert, or be killed during the war.

There is another report equally important, and which, if equally true, developes the views of the King of Pruſſia. It is ſaid that his troops having been admitted into that part of Sileſia ſtill remaining to Auſtria, have ſeized ſeveral poſts of importance and particularly the paſſages in the Carpathian mountains, which ſeparate that country from the other ſtates of the houſe of Auſtria.

In ſhort, ſome believe that his deſign is to poſſeſs himſelf of the remainder of Sileſia, which formerly belonged to his family, as an indemnity, for the money lent the Emperor.

OSTEND, April 2.

No action of conſequence has yet happened, tho' there is much ſkirmiſhing towards Bouchain and Le Careau; and from preſent circumſtances, it appears probable, that a general engagement, in that neighbourhood will ſoon take place. The head quarters of the Britiſh army are removed to St. Amand.

Tournay is almoſt wholly evacuated, the troops being moved, & formed to cover the Auſtrians upon the frontiers. The Commiſſary General's ſtation is now at Antwerp, whither all the ſtores are now removing.

The defection of the King of Pruſſia from the alliance is now generally believed; tho' the German papers in general affect to diſcredit it—the following avowal has appeared in the Gazette de Cologne, under the date of Mayence, March 23.

"His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia having ordered that none of his troops ſhould remain with the army of the Upper Rhine, beyond his ſubſidiary corps of 20,000 men, the Pruſſians begin to leave us. This day, paſſed through this city, the regiments of Kleiſt and Crobelſdarff, as well as the battalion of Legat, directing their march towards Cologne. They are to be immediately followed by the regiment of Saxe Weimar Horſe.

LONDON, April 1.

Letter from the King of Pruſſia to the Eelector of Ments—Berlin, Jan. 21, 1794.

"The extraordinary urgency of the preſent circumſtances, induces me to write this letter to your Highneſs, in full aſſurance of your Highneſs's perfect knowledge of the ſituation of Germany, our country. The dangerous criſis in which this country is thrown, by a war without example, with a formidable, furious and deſtructive enemy, who already menaces the Six Frontier Circles to enter them with fire and ſword; ſuch a criſis is too well known to your Excellence, not to ſee the neceſſity of concurring with me, and with every State animated with a patriotic zeal in the moſt proper meaſures to ward off the danger.

Among all the meaſures which the Empire can employ, there is none which appears to me more inefficacious againſt an enemy, whoſe numbers diminiſh not, and who oppoſe a frantic fury in battle, to the reſources of tactics, and a numerous artillery; nothing, I ſay, is more inſufficient than the general armament of the inhabitants of the Circles, which has been propoſed. This meaſure, "ſo dangerous, and ſo ſingularly delicate in itſelf," is ſtill more inadmiſſible, becauſe it can in no wiſe accord with the defence of the empire by my troops, and their retreat muſt infallably be the conſequence.

As it is impoſſible for me to continue a war ſo far diſtant from the frontiers of my eſtates, and which is ſo expenſive, I have, ſome months ſince, frankly opened myſelf on this head to the principal powers who take part in the war, and I have entered on negociations with them, which cannot yet be terminated.

It is for this reaſon now I find myſelf obliged to demand of the Empire, to charge itſelf with the proviſioning of my army.

In reality, the neceſſary meaſures on this ſubject have been lately made at the Diet, but your Highneſs will conſider, that it is impoſſible to wa t its deciſion: ſo that the only thing which remains to be done for the Six Frontier Circles, who have moſt need of defence, is to aſſemble immediately for the purpoſe of furniſhing the ſaid proviſions proviſionally, until the Diet has made its concluſion.

In conſequence, I beg of your Highneſs, in the moſt preſſing manner that your Highneſs, in virtue of your quality of Arch-Chancellor and Director of the Circles would immediately convoke the ſaid Six Circles.

The ſpeedy convocation of the Six Circles and their furniſhing my army with proviſions, is the only means of ſaving Germany at the grand criſis. Without this, it will be impoſſible for me to make my troops maintain the field any longer againſt the enemy. I ſhall not fail, though with regret, to order them back into my ſtates, for their own defence, and to abandon the Empire to itſelf and to its fate.

It is in the hands, therefore, of your Highneſs that I put the ſafety of the Empire; and confident of your wiſdom and patriotiſm, I expect you will employ the means which the laws of the Empire give you in ſuch a manner, that my views, directed to the good of the country, may be fulfilled, and that, by my troops being ſupplied with proviſions, I may be able to aſſure the Empire of the moſt efficacious protection and defence.

Letter from the Elector of Mentz—Feb. 11.

"Your highneſs will ſee, by the copy of the letter I herewith ſend, the manner of thinking of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in the ſingularly dangerous circumſtances of the preſent war, the demand he makes of the Empire and of the ſix Frontier Circles proviſionally. His Majeſty having ſolicited me, for this purpoſe to proceed to a ſpeedy convocation of the directors of the ſaid circles, I cannot fail to pray to your Serene Highneſs, in conjunction with the other Prince Directors of the Circles of the Empire, to inform the High ſtates of thoſe Circles of this matter as ſoon as poſſible, and at the ſame time to ſend, by the firſt of March to Franckfort on the main, the Codirectorial Deputies, with full powers to deliberate, reſolve, and decide, upon what may be judged convenient, with the miniſters appointed by his Pruſſian Majeſty."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days.
Ship Jean,	M'Pherſon,	Hamburgh 56
Sloop Abby,	Eames,	Boſton 11

CLEARED.

Brig Mary Elizbeth,	Latimer,	St. Bartholomes
Schr. Bell,	Butts,	Newbern, N. C.
Nancy,	Kellam,	Folly-Landing
Mercury,	Weeks,	Boſton

Captain M'Cullum in days from Oporto, informs, that on the 26th of April, in lat. 36, 26, long. 20, 45, he was boarded by a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, on a cruize from Cadiz, 40 days out, the Capt. of which, informed Captain M'Cullum, that he ſaw no Algerine pirates, during his cruize on the coaſts.

An Inward-bound brig, was ſeen coming into the Delaware Capes, on Monday laſt—name unknown.

The bill impoſing a tax on pleaſure carriages, paſſed the Houſe this day—alſo a bill authoriſing and empowering the Preſident of the United States, to lay an Embargo, in the receſs of Congreſs, if in his judgment, the public exigencies ſhould render it neceſſary—was paſſed to be engroſſed. A motion to add a ſection providing for the laying an Embargo from and after the 10th of June next, was almoſt unanimouſly negatived.

ERRATUM.

In the Obſerver, firſt page of yeſterday's paper, 17th line, for "notified"—read *noticed.*

A ſpecial meeting of the American Philoſophical ſociety will be held at their Hall, on Friday evening at ſeven o'clock; in order to conſider and determine on propoſals made by Mr. Peale to rent part of the Hall, for the purpoſe of accommodating his Muſeum.

A full meeting of the members is requeſted.

By order of the Preſident.

R. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

May 29.

HORSES.

Anthony Wechter, living in Third ſtreet near Callowhill ſtreet, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Arms No. 214,

HAS FOR SALE,

One Pair

Bright Bay Horſes,

6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Cheſnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter. 5t

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. MARSHALL'S NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

May 30.

Will be preſented,

A COMEDY, called

As You like It!

(Written by Shakeſpeare.)

Orlando,	Mr. Moreton
Adam,	Mr. Whitlock
Duke Senior,	Mr. Green
Duke Frederic,	Mr. Warrell
Amiens, (with ſongs)	Mr. Marſhall
Jaques,	Mr. Chalmers
Le Beu,	Mr. Finch
Oliver,	Mr. Harwood
Jaques de Bois,	Mr. Darley jun.
Dennis,	Maſter J, Warrell
Charles,	Mr Rowſon
Touchſtone,	Mr. Bates
Corin,	Mr. De Moulin
Sylvius,	Mr. Cleveland
William,	Mr. Francis
Roſalind, (with the Cuckoo ſong)	Mrs Marſhall
Celia,	Mrs. Francis
Phœbe,	Mrs. Cleveland
Audrey,	Mrs. Shaw

End of act I, DIBDIN's favorite ballad, called POOR TOM; or, the SAILOR's EPITAPH, by Mr. Darley.

End of the Play, a comic diſſertation on HOBBY HORSES will be delivered by Mr. Marſhall, in the character of a Jockey—deſcriptive of—The Soldier's Hobby—The Lawyer's Hobby—The Beaux Hobby—The Ladies Hobby—The Manager's Hobby—Mrs. Warrell's Hobby—and his Own Hobby.

To which will be added,

An OPERATIC FARCE, never performed here, called

Hartford Bridge;

Or the

SKIRTS OF A CAMP.

Sir Gregory Forreſter,	Mr. Bates
Peregrine Forreſter,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Fieldair,	Mr. Marſhall
Captain Forreſter,	Mr. Cleveland
Cartridge,	Mr. Francis
Peter,	Mr. Bliſſet
Waiter,	Mr. Finch
Clara,	Mrs. Marſhall
Suſan,	Miſs Willems
Bar Maid,	Mrs. Rowſon
Soldiers,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Darley jun. T. Warrell, Lee, Baſon, &c.
Soldier's Laſſes,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Bates, Miſs Rowſon, &c.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Marſhall, No. 66, north Eighth ſtreet. At Carr and Co's Muſic ſhop, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Mrs. WARRELL's Benefit will be on Monday next.

The Comic Opera of LIONEL and CLARISSA, with a farce and entertainments.

Philadelphia, March, 1794.

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By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
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It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafiſf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.
May 15 1w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at
No. 36, *North Third ſtreet.*
May 6 mw&ſ1ot

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

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For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS
Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

- 98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
- 27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c.
- 200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

- 25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
- 210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

- 50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
- 5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
- 30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly. tth&3w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *t* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the devi e in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *n*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794.

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
m&ttf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat;

FOR SALE BY
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 35, *No. Water Street.*
May 15. dtu5

Juſt Publiſhed,

A one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Cheſnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN,
D. D.
Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

PHILADELPHIA:

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